would adopt such institutions as it thought best adapted

to its condition, its interests, and its position.

For one, he held that it was the duty of every lover of freedom and of every republic to demonstrate to the world upon which side they were, whenever a contest arose between republicanism and absolutism, [applause,] and that demonstrations should be made so clearly and so distinctly that none could doubt or misunderstand the principles upon which they based their declaration.

There were other things which America not only could

do, but ought to do, not only by way of encouragement to every liberal movement in every part of the world, but in reference to our own rights, interests, and dignity. We should make it a fixed principle of action to recognise the independence of every republic the moment it should be established. [Applause.] We should open commercial intercourse with such Governments, and also a diplomatic correspondence, though it might be that the exercise of such a right might give offence to the crowned heads of Europe.

The question with us was not whether it would give

offence to any, but whether it was a just cause of offence to the laws of nations and the principles of right and justice. Did it lay in the mouths of European despots to say that republics had no right to sympathize with republican movements, when the history of Europe for the last two hundred years had been replete with a succession of interferences in the affairs of other nations? The nations of Europe had interfered against liberty; they had interfered from time immemorial in violation of patients. o any, but whether it was a just cause of offer tions of Europe had interfered against liberty; they had interfered from time immemorial in violation of national law. It was one thing to interfere in violation of the national code, and a far different thing to interfere in favor of the laws of nations. He would assert that if he was correct in the proposition that every nation possessed the right to establish its own form of government, then an invasion of that right was a violation of the laws of national content of the tions; and when any nation committed a crime against these laws, each and every nation of the globe had a right to interfere in their vindication. Whether we would deem it wise to interfere or not, would depend upon the peculiar

condition of the case pending.

In this connexion, he would say that he would never form an alliance with England, for the purpose of restraining the march of the autocrat, so long as that country did injustice to Ireland. [Applause.] So long as England imprisoned the Irish patriots and banished them for life for doing the very act for which all America honor-ed the great Hungarian leader, he would not form an alliance with her. [Loud applause.] England must first do justice to Ireland and her own people, and then assimi-late her own institutions to those of this country, before she should have his aid in propping up her system of Government against the march of the autocrat. England saw the fight approaching between democracy on one side and absolutism on the other. She saw that Napoleon's prediction that in fifty years Europe would either be Re-publican or Cossack was about to be verified, and she now trembled because she saw that the success of either party would be fatal to her system of Government. If the autocrat should prevail, constitutional liberty would be gone; while if republicanism should prevail, the throne would fall, the nobility would vanish, and the established church would become extinct, and a republican govern ment be raised upon its ruins. Therefore, the success of either party in this great struggle would be fatal to England, and that proud monarchy would therefore be glad to obtain the aid of republican America.

Then he would say that whether he would or would not interfere in the struggle in Europe, would depend upon the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the principles involved, and the consequences following them. He would not say that he would not interfere; for a case might arise in which our interests, our honor, and our self-respect would compel us to interfere. He would prefer a decision of the question when the case should arise; but, while holding this in reserve, he would demonstrate to the world that we do sympathize ardently and actively

with every liberal movement throughout the globe.

He would remark that he regarded the intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary as a palpable violation of the laws of nations, that would authorize the United States to interfere. [Applause.] If Russia, or Austria, or any other Power, should interfere again, then he would determine whether or not we should act, his action de pending upon the circumstances as they should then be presented. In the mean time, however, he would proclaim the principle of the laws of nations; he would instruct our ministers abroad to protest the moment there was the first symptom of the violation of these laws. He would show to Europe that we had as much right to sympathize in a system of government similar to our own, as they had in a system of government similar to our own, as they had in similar circumstances. In his opinion, Hungary was better adapted for a liberal movement than any other na-

In conclusion, Mr. D. begged leave to offer the following sentiment:

"Hungary: When she shall make her next struggle for liberty, may the friends of freedom throughout the world proclaim to the ears of all European despots, Hands off, a clear field and a fair fight, and God will protect the

The toast was received with tremendous applause Mr. Gentry then made a few remarks eulogistic of M. Kossuth and the cause in which he was engaged. Mr. FLORENCE submitted the following sentiment:

The American Minister to France whose intervention defeated the quintuple treaty."

The toast was received with three hearty cheers and Mr. Cass acknowledged the compliment paid him

by the toast, and remarked that on the occasion referred to he simply discharged his duties as an American citizen. every American citizen would have done had he been placed in his position; for he only advocated the cause of his country.

It rejoiced him to see here their distinguished guest. He

welcomed to our shores the asserter of the rights of man ment had no feeling in common with him. [Applause.] The sun of heaven never shone upon such a Government as this, and should we sit here blindfolded, with our arms closed, and see tyranny prevailing in every region of the world? [Loud cries of "No, no!] He thanked gentlemen for their response to his senti-ment. He believed, too, with other gentlemen, that

ment. He believed, too, with other gentlemen, that every independent nation under Heaven had a right to establish just such a Government as it pleased, and if any nation desired to throw off the yoke of despotism and any nation desired to throw off the yoke of despotism and establish its independence, it had a right to do so without has no reference to the public opinion here, I beg permisthe interference of other nations. [Applause.] In the sion to avail myself of this opportunity to pronounce it, language of the Father of his Country, his (Mr. C.'s) and give it publicity—and that is, that I hope, in the sympathies were with every nation that unfurled the banner of freedom. [Loud applause.] He was willing to
say that no nation under Heaven had a right to interfere inhabited by christians will not, out of theoretical pasin the affairs of other nations struggling for liberty. He sion, and out of attachment to a mere word, neglect to was willing to make that declaration in the name of the American people, [applause,] and to declare what the turn development of their own freedom and independence.

Americans understood to be the laws of nations. But he Gentlemen, I declare that should the next revolution-

Cass's speech; and it is proper also to say that the other sketches (except M. Kossuth's first speech) are published as they were hastily prepared by our Reporters, without having been seen by the speakers

The PRESIDENT then announced as the last toast : "TURKET: Her noble hospitality, extended to a fallen patriot even at the risk of war, proves her to be worthy of the respect and friendship of liberal nations."

The toast was received with tremendous cheering and hearty applause.

and hearty applause.

M. Kossuth responded as follows:

Sir, I feel very thankful for having the opportunity to express in this place how immensely I feel obliged, in everlasting gratitude, to the Sultan of Tarkey and to his noble people. I am not a man who flatters whomever in the world. Before God, people, and principles I how; before none else. But I am proud to say that I how with deep acknowledgment and with warm gratitude before the memory of the generous conduct I met in Turkey. Instead of any pretension to an eloquent speech, I would rather humbly entreat your kind permission to make a few dry remarks upon facts perhaps which may contribute something to a better knowledge of Turkey, because I am confidently sure that, once better known, more attention will be bestowed to its fate.

will be bestowed to its fate.

Firstly, as to myself. When I was in that country, Russia and Austria, in the full pride of their victory, imposing their will upon the Sultan, and claiming to deliver me and my associates, it is true that a Grand Divan was held at Constantinople, and not very favorable with Constantinople, and not very favorable spinions were pro-nounced by a certain party opposed to the present exist-ing Government in Turkey, which induced the Sublime Porte itself to believe that there was no help for us poor exiles only to abandon our faith and become Mahomme.

to which he presumed all would agree. That a nation had a right to establish her own form of government, and to regulate her own internal affairs according to her own pleasure, was too clear to admit of a dispute or require an argument in its support. [Applause.] If they denied to a nation that right, and subjected her to any other law than the law of nations in the regulation of her foreign affairs, or her own law, expressed according to the forms of her own constitution, in her domestic concerns, she from that instant ceased to be an independent State. If nations of the world could be brought not only to recognise this principle, but to act in sacred obedience to it, then they would find that each nation upon the face of the globe would adopt such institutions as it thought best adapted est man, I believe, would have been to declare under similar circumstances. But I owe it to the honor of the Sultan of Turkey to declare openly, that before even this my declaration that I would rather die than accept this condition [applause]—before that declaration was conveyed to Constantinople, and before any one there could have got knowledge that I had applied to the public opinion of the people of England in relation thereto—before all this was known at Constantinople, when the very decision of the majority of that great Divan was announced to the Sultan to be unfavorable to the protection of the poor exiles, out of the generosity of his own heart, without knowing what we were willing to accept or not to accept, he declared, of the generosity of his own heart, without knowing what we were willing to accept or not to accept, he declared, "They are upon the soil; they have trusted to my honor; they have trusted to my justice, to my religion, and they shall not be deceived. Rather war than that I should deliver them up." [Great applause.] That is entirely his merit. But, notwithstanding these high obligations which I feel towards Turkey, I never indeed will venture to try to engage public sympathy and attention towards a country, towards a Power, upon the basis of one single fact; for there are many considerations in reference to Turkey which merit the full attention of the United States of America.

Firstly, when we make a comparison between the Turkish Government and that of Austria and Russia, in respect to religious liberty, the scale turns entirely in favor of Turkey. There is not only liberal toleration for all religions, but the Government does not mix with their religious affairs, but leaves them entirely to their own congious affairs, but leaves them entirely to their own con-trol; whereas in Austria self-government was secured by three victorious revolutions, and pacifications which ensued these revolutions, and hundreds of laws; and still Austria has blotted out of the condition of Hungary the self-government of the Protestant church; while Turkey accords and protects the self-government of whatever re-ligious denomination. Russia, taking for a political tool the very principle of religion as it is universally known, persecutes the Roman Catholics, and indeed the Greeks and Jews in a most horrible manner, in such a manner persecutes the Roman Catholics, and indeed the Greeks and Jews, in a most horrible manner—in such a manner that the heart of man must revolt against it. The Sultan of Turkey, wherever, in his wide dominions, one single man out of fanaticism daras to encroach upon the religions freedom of whom50ever, is in his country the mexorable judge and vindicator of that religious liberty which is permitted in all his dominions. [Applause.] Again I must recall out of the history of Hungary this fact: that when one-half of Hungary was under Turkish domination, and the other half under Austrian, religious liberty was always encouraged in that part which was under the Turkish rule; and there was not only a full and entire Turkish rule; and there was not only a full and entire development of Protestantism, but Unitarianism was also protected. And the Unitarians, though they were in Transylvania lawfully protected in those times when the Sultan governed that country, were still in the last revolution excluded from every civil right, because they were Unitarians. Only one revolution restored them to full and entire religious liberty. That was the condition in respect to religious liberty under the Austrian and under the Turkish

domination. Now, in respect to municipal self-government, Hungary and all those different provinces which were now opposed to the Austrian empire—if indeed it existed, which I do not believe, because an empire which only rests upon the good will of a foreign master has no existence, scarcely a vegetation, [applause]—all those different provinces were absorbed by Austria. They were attacked in their existence, and there was not a single one which had not in former times a constitutional life, and of which Austria did not deprive it by centralizing her power in its own court. That is the principle of the law of the Christian Powers.

Now take, on the other hand, the Turk. In Turkey I have not only seen developed to a very considerable de-gree the municipal self-government of cities, but I have een administration of justice very much like the institution of the jury. I have seen a public trial in a case where one party, a Turk, and the other party a Christian, were engaged, where the municipal authorities of the Christian population and the Turkish population were called together to be not only witnesses of the trial, but mutually to control and direct it with perfect publicity. But more yet; there exists Wallachia and Moldavia, under Turkish domination, and the Turkish nation domifor national self-government, has prescribed itself not to have the right of a house to dwell in, or a single step of charter for centuries, by which charter the self-govern-of Wallachia and Moldavia was ensured, it is worthy to men-tion that the Turk has never broken his oath. [Applause.] Whereas, on the European continent, there exists not Whereas, on the European continent, there exists not a single king, or prince, or duke, or emperor, who has not broken his word a thousand times before God and man. Now, the existence of this Turkey, great as the present condition of Europe is, is indispensable to the security of Europe. You know that in St. Petersburgh, in the time of Catherine, the King wrote the words, "Here passes the way to Constantinople." The politics indicated by the King at that time are always the politics of St. Petersburgh. it has power to rule. Now, it is the intention—it is the consistent policy of the Russian Cabinet to get hold of Constantinople; and therefore I declare that to protect the independent existence of Turkey is so necessary to Europe, that, Turkey crushed, Russia becomes not only entirely predominant, as she already is, but becomes the single master and ruler of Asia and of all Europe.

And to conserve this independence of Turkey, gentle-men, nothing is wanted but some encouragement from such a place as the United States. Since Turkey has lost its domination of Buda in Hungary, its power is de-clining. But why? Because from that time European natists began to succeed in persuading Turkey that he had no sufficient power or strength to stand upon her own feet; and by-and-by it became the rule in Constantinople that every small, petty, interior question was to be decided with the interference of European diplomacy. Now I say, Turkey has vitality, such as not any nations have. It has a power that not many have. bly discharged his duties as an Hedid just what he had no doubt this encouragement, if it comes as counsel, as kind advice, out of such a place as the United States, I am confident will not only be thankfully heard, but also very joyfully followed. That is the only thing which is wanted

And besides this political consideration, that the existand of the independence of nations. He was for the largest liberty to the largest number throughout the whole earth, and he who did not agree with him in that sentiproper to interest and to attract the attention of the United States. The freedom of commerce on the Danube is a law of nations guarantied by treaties; and yet there exists no freedom. It is in the hands of Russia. Turkey, to be sure, is very anxious to re-establish freedom, but there is nobody to back her in her demands. Turkey can also present to the manufacturing industry of such

of the act in such a manner as only can convey them to the fu-Americans understood to be the laws of nations. But he would not say that he was willing to interfere in the affairs of nations to cause that declaration to be respected, nor would he say that he was not willing to do so. He would leave that to succeeding generations and circumstances as they should occur.

What is given above is a mere outline of Mr.

Gentlemen, I declara that should the next revolution-ary movement in Europe extend to the Turkish provinces, and of the press. Inc question, I leave, and the propounded to England: Will you relinquish all the provinces of the Moldavians and Servians, because then, Turkish provinces are they should occur.

What is given above is a mere outline of Mr. Gentlemen, I declare that should the next revolution-

> ties provoked to a close alliance against that enemy. I declare that not only out of gratitude, but also out of knowledge of this community of interests, I will never in my life let escape a single opportunity where I in my humble capacity can contribute to the glory, welfare, and umphant battle for the liberties of man. It would be a cerhumble capacity can contribute to the glory, welfare, and umphant battle for the liberties of man. It would be a cer-happiness of Turkey, but will consider it the duty of tain and easy victory, achieved chiefly by the naval forces

> Mr. Seward. I am too wise a man to speak on any question here at this hour of the night. When it was proven beyond their own limits to overthrow other Governosed in the Senate to receive the illustrious guest of the night I was advised not to hurt his cause by advocating it. I have only to say that when the Secretary of State goes his length, the Senator from Illinois his breadth, and he Senator from Michigan his tether, I shall be found at their side willing to go for the rights of Hungary and of nations, as far as he who goes the farthest. Gentlemen,

this is my principle and my sentiment: "THE ADSOLUTE GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE: The United States will respect and observe the laws of nations, and they will expect all other Powers to do the same."

Mr. CARTTER then made a few remarks eulogistic

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

VISIT OF M. KOSSUTH TO MR. CLAY. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon M. Kos-SUTH, accompanied by Gen. Cass, called upon Mr. CLAY at his rooms at the National Hotel.

The interview was on both sides very cordial and disclosed his sentiments, and at considerable length, Executive of the United States in the late delicate as to the policy of this country in reference to the circumstances of the relations between the two Govquestion of intervention in European affairs. Mr. CLAY, as it has been understood, is opposed to any tion of the Minister of Spain to this country; but, change in this policy, deeming it best not only for ourselves, but likewise for the down-trodden populations of Europe, that we should pursue, as hitherto, the even tenor of our way.

M. Kossutti paid the most respectful attention to Mr. CLAY, and on his side imported much interesting intelligence as to the social and political condition of several of the European nations.

DELUSION MORE DELUSIVE!

GREAT BRITAIN to fight the battle which is to set- Madrid, written a week before the date of the De- this side, and numbers of persons of different natle the balance of power in Europe is still kept up cree of the Queen, but not getting to our hands unin England, scoming, indeed, to be already regarded til after the preceding news had reached us.

there as in fact accomplished. Witness the correspondence that has there lately taken place between men be an act of grace, there is a grace also in the our Ex-Secretary Mr. WALKER and the Mayor of manner in which it is done that adds value to the Southampton, which, with the introductory remarks, concession, as the reader will discover in the followwe copy from the New York Journal of Commerce.

The following correspondence has reached us in the form of a placard, handsomely printed at the "Hampshire Independent" office, Southampton, Eng-land. Mr. Walker has fairly worked himself up to the temper of a crusader. Has he yet to learn that there are and will be many wrongs in the world which neither he nor his countrymen can set right; and that in very many, indeed we may say most cases, even if a remedy were possible by extreme efforts and hazards on our part, it would be worse than the disease? The United States are well off and happy; we advise them not to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, nor to gratify national pride or personal ambition—no, nor with the vain hope of working out in a hurry the problem of universal liberty.

ALLIANCE WITH AMERICA.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker's reply to the invitation to a public banquet, given by the Mayor o Southampton, at the request of a large number of merchants and others connected with the port.

Town CLERK'S OFFICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 18, 1851.
SIR: I am directed by the Mayor of the borough to inform you that he has received a requisition from a numer-ous body of merchants, traders, and others, connected with this port, requesting him to invite you to a public nant, which has conquered that province, out of respect for national self-government, has prescribed itself not to have the right of a house to dwell in, or a single step of soil in that land. In every interference with whatever domestic concerns of this province, because it has got a support given by the Cabinet at Washington, of which you were a valuable and influential member, as well as further to evince their most cordial feelings of kindness towards that great nation of which you are so distinguished a citizen. The Mayor desires me to add the expression of his full

concurrence in the sentiments contained in the requisi-tion, and to express the sincere pleasure it would person-ally afford him, as well as the inhabitants of the Borough generally, if you could honor the town with your presence at a public banquet, on such a day as may suit your con

I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient ser ant, CHARLES E. DEACON, Town Clerk.

To the Hon. Rob't J. WALKER, &c., Londo

10, HALF MOON STREET, PICCADILLY,

Sin: I have received your kind letter of yesterday, inviting me, in the name of the Mayor of Southampton, and a numerous body of the merchants and others connected with your port, to a public dinner there, on such a day as

may suit my convenience.

In consequence of my short stay in England, and accumulated business, I have been compelled to decline similar requests from other points in your country, prior in date to yours.

It is with extreme regret that I feel constrained to forego the pleasure of dining with the Mayor and mer-chants of Southampton. There is no one in England for whom I entertain more respect and esteem than the Mayor of Southampton. This feeling is general in America, and embraces your worthy, intelligent, liberal, and patriotic citizens, from whom we have received so many marks of It is quite true, as referred to by you, that, as a mem-

ber of the American Cabinet, I was an advocate of that great steam communication which now so happily united various points of your country with my own. It is a most beneficial system, and I hope it is destined to great and successful enlargements.

I thank you also for the kind and cordial sentiments

you have been pleased to express in regard to my country. It is most clearly the interest and duty of England and America to encourage and maintain the most friendly relations. In some remarks heretofore made by me at relations. In some remarks heretofore made by me at your city I took occasion to express the opinion that a neighboring Republic, so called, based upon haff a million of bayonets and a state of siege, would soon be merged in absolute or imperial power. Those predictions are already fulfilled; and France is now passing into a Government more military and despotic than any that prevails in Europe, because it is purely the Government of the army and of a single chief. Already this fearful change is hall-adwith delight by all the despotic Powers, and especially ed with delight by all the despotic Powers, and especially by Russia, Austria, and Naples. The Continent has be come despotic, except a few remaining points, which are already menaced, and where the light of liberty, it is feared, will soon be extinguished. These islands alone remain breast the fury of despotic power, and already it is inti mated that it may become necessary to re-establish against England the continental system of the first Napoleon. The principle of the despotic Powers will be this, that England principle of the despotic Powers will be this, that England
must refuse an asylum to the exiled victims of continental
oppression, and that she must abandon the liberty of
speech and of the press. The question, I fear, will soon
be propounded to England: Will you relinquish all the
principles of free Government, and sink quietly into the
abyss of despotism? Or will you manfully resist, and if
so, when, and how, and where, are you willing to begin Turkey—that Turkey which respects religious liberty—
gives them, entirely and fully, self-government.

ciple of armed intervention from abroad announces its termination to subvert these Governments, will you to Turkey—that Turkey which respects religious liberty—gives them, entirely and fully, self-government.

So much, gentlemen, I desired to express. I believe you will excuse me for the inappropriate manner in which I have acquitted myself of this, which I considered to be my duty, in expressing my thanks to Turkey. I declare before you that I amfully convinced of the identity of interests of Hungary and of Turkey. We have a common enemy; therefore Hungary and Turkey are by natural ties provoked to a close alliance against that enemy. I know nothing, since the days of the Crusades, that could ties provoked to a close alliance against that enemy. I would not be termination to subvert these Governments, will you then interfere for your own security, and whilst yet you may have friends and allies upon the Continent? Should the latter be your wise and patriotic resolve, and should you, in that event, desire the co-operation of my country, it will be given by the Government, and sustained by the people with zeal and unanimity.

I know nothing, since the days of the Crusades, that could the latter be your wise and patriotic resolve, and should you.

I know nothing, since the days of the Crusades, that could

excite in America a feeling so deep, universal, and en-thusiastic, or which would call out so many millions, if honor toward my country ever to be the truest, most of England and America; and, succeeding this victory, faithful friend towards the Turkish empire. [Great Ap-

Indeed, I doubt not that if England and America would ments, merely because they were free, that such an an-nunciation would arrest their march in 1851, as it did in 1820, and accomplish the same result without the necessity of war or bloodshed.

Be pleased to present to the Mayor, and to the worthy merchants and citizens of Southampton who have united in this invitation, my most sincere thanks, and accept for yourself, my dear sir, renewed assurance and esteem. Yours, most faithfully, R. J. WALKER. yourself, my dear sir, renewed assurances of my regard

CHARLES E. DEACON, Esq., &c., Town Clerk.

We learn, and have no doubt of the fact, that M of Kossuth and of the cause of Hungary, after which,
At twelve o'clock, the company separated, all apparently gratified at the proceedings of the evening.

Kossuth and nave no doubt of the fact, that M.

Kossuth yesterday received, by Telegraph, the melancholy intelligence of the death of his mother, in Austria. THE CAPTIVES OF CUBA RELEASED!

It will, we are sure, be most happy intelligence, not only to the numerous kindred and friends of the American prisoners concerned in the late criminal and ill-fated expedition against the Island of Cuba, but to the friends of humanity all over our country, to learn that by an Act of the QUEEN of SPAIN they have all been pardoned and released!

The disposition of the Government of SPAIN, which has brought about so prompt and favorable a result of the suggestions made to it by this Governfriendly, and was continued about an hour, in the course of which we learn that Mr. CLAY frankly the just and equitable dispositions manifested by the proclaimed "martial law." A short time previous ernments; no little, certainly, to the mature discrewithout disparagement to any one, much to the good sense, the estimable personal character, and unwearied of it upon himself. His Government has fully apexertions of Mr. BARRINGER, the Minister of the United States at Madrid, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to carry out the wishes of his heart and the instructions of his Government in this emer- from that time up to the 20th the town was kept in gency. To show what was the state of things at a continual ferment, half business half fear. Large Madrid, immediately preceding the reception of the quantities of goods were taken into the country under despatches from the United States containing the issue of the conferences lately held in this city on the The delusive expectation of the Government of subject, welay beforeour readars to-day, a Let- barricades were thrown up, and the tops of the the UNITED STATES falling into line with that of ter from a respectable private American source at

> ing copy of the substantial part of the Decree, as published in the Madrid Official Court Gazette of December 11th :

"The reply of the Government of the United States o merics to the reclamations of the Queen's Government has arrived by express. The manly and honorable conduct of the Federal Government on this occasion, its admission of the insult offered to the Spanish flag by a seditious populace, which it appreciates in the same manner as the Government of Her Majesty, and its offer to the latter of every just, practicable, and honorable reparation for both countries, have induced Her Majesty to declare herself completely satisfied, and to order the insertion in the Gazette of Madrid of the note addressed by the Hon. Daniel Webster, the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to M. Angel Calderon de la Barca, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty at Washington. Having obtained so satisfactory a result, and the Queen our Sovereign being desirous to give the respected President of the United States and his Government, as well as the People of the Confederation, a proof of her amicable intentions, has been pleased, by a spontaneous act of Her Royal clemency, to pardon all the prisoners taken in the last expedition against Cuba who are citizens of those States, whether they have already arrived in Spain to undergo their penalties or remain confined in Cuba. Finally, Her Majesty, being anxious to give a proof of Her Royal esteem to M. Angel Calderon de la Barca, Her Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States, for the exertions he has made to bring that important affair to a satisfactory conclusion, has deigned to confer upon him the Grand ross of the Order of Charles III."

The difference being thus fortunately adjusted, M. de Laorde, Consul of Spain at New Orleans, was ordered to return to the United States.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. The Democratic National Committee held a ses sion in this city last week, and fixed upon Baltimore as the place, and the first Tuesday in June next as the time, for holding a Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

FROM TEXAS.

speaking of the proceedings of the Texan Legisla ture, says that on that day the House had passed to third reading a bill which originated in the Senate, and which makes it the duty of the Comptroller to proceed immediately to the city of Washington and draw the five millions of stock which have been deposited there, in the treasury of this State. A separate section of the bill provides that the comptroller shall at the same time draw the two undred and fifty thousand dollars of interest due on the Ist of January next on said five millions of stock. An effort was made in the House to amend the bill so as to require the Comptroller to advertise and sell one million of the stock at the city of Washington, but it failed by a decisive vote.

The breaking up of the ice in the Ohio river on the 29th ltimo did an immense amount of damage at Cincinnati. A number of flat-boats were torn from their landings and either totally or partially destroyed. The steamer Skipper was thrown upon the landing and broke in two. Seveal other steamers were considerably injured. When the ce passed down scores of rafts of lumber were carried way by it. The principal losses fell on the coal mer-

Judge Lanue, of the Fifth District Court, at New Or-Chandler Smith. The suit, it appears, was instituted by Thomas J. Simons, as agent and attorney of A. H. Mechagent for the collection of the sum alleged to be due to the General Government, in a letter addressed to him by C. CLARK, Solicitor of the Treasury, dated the 3d ulti- could possibly be concealed. no. The dissolution of the injunction and sequestration

pression and individual yengeance. - Baltimore Sun.

The United States steamer Fulton, having been com yard, and had new machinery put into her, made a trial trip on Thursday last with eminent success. Having over and justice naturally implanted in the human heart. 220 tons, and being otherwise ready for sea duty, with the exception of her long gun, she drew very nearly her one hour and nine minutes, and over eighty miles in less than five hours, with the wind and tide on the average more adverse than favorable

Bishop CREIGHTON, the Bishop elect of the New York diocese, and successor of Bishop Ondendors, has published a letter, in which he declines the acceptance of the office. The chief reason assigned is the differences existing between portions of the church.

THE STRIPED PIG UNDER A NEW NAME. - A lotter from THE STRIPED PIGUNDER & NEW NAME.—A letter from a traveller through Vermont states that while he was sitting in a village tavern, another traveller came in, and stepping up to the place where the bar once was intimated that he would like a glass of brandy. Don't keep it," was the gruff reply. The traveller was off in quick time. Presently an old farmer came in, and blustered up to the landlord, when the following dialogue curued: "Good mornin', Landlord"—"Good mornin', Squire."

"How is your family this mornin'. Pretty smart. "How is your family this moroin." Pretty smart, thank'ee." "Is the baby well?" "O yes, very; would you like to see it?" "Well, I don't care if I do." "Walk into the kitchen, Squire, Mrs. E. will be glad to see you." so out they go, says the traveller, and return after a very short visit to "the baby," who seems to have based them rather roughly, judging by the manner in which they licked their chops.—Lowell Courier. FROM THE RIO GRANDE

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE, Nov. 28, 1851. Messrs. EDITORS: Having on the 8th ultimo informed you of the cause and progress up to that date of the so-called revolution in Mexico, we have thought it nright not be unacceptable to receive a true statement of affairs as they now exist, and of

occurrences which happened since the 8th.

On the morning of the 9th the solemn boom of single gun announced to the inhabitants on both sides of the river that Gen. Avalos had declared he had found it necessary for various reasons to reduce the tariff to even a lower scale than that adopted by Carvajal at Camargo. Such a measure as this might be objected to by the civil authority, but by declaring martial law in the town Gen. Avalos rendered the act legal and took all the responsibility proved his course.

As soon as the gun was fired, all the consular flags, which are not allowed to be displayed except in times of popular excitement, were raised, and Gen. Avalos's reduced tariff, and stored in the town, some under the consular flags, some in private storehouses. Patrols paraded the streets night and day; houses fortified with sand-bags. Families fled to tions were engaged in carrying their property to place it under the consular flags of the different countries, not certain that it would be safe even there from the hands of the assailants.

In the mean time the persons on this side of the river interested in the movement were not inactive. The assage of goods into Mexico under Gen. Avalos's tariff was denounced as smuggling; the United States revenue officer insulted in the street, and the doctrine that foreign flags should not and ought not to protect the property stored under them openly advocated, and even the wish expressed that the United States flag might be insulted! Such depravity can scarcely be believed till it is witnessed. Exaggerated rumors of the force and proximity of Carvajal were industriously circulated. He was represented as being but a few miles distant, with a force never less than 800, sometimes as high as 1,200 men, and daily gaining

On the 16th the commanding officer of Fort Brown dispatched a steamboat up the river with troops on board to ascertain whether any armed parties were crossing the river into Mexico, and, if they were, to stop them. She returned the same evening without discovering any thing, and the position of Carvajal's camp was not known till the night of the 17th, when Capt. Phelps received information that it was situated about twelve miles above Brownsville, where the force was supplied with provisions by land from the town. Early the next morning the United States steamer Corvette, with troops on board, was sent up to anchor opposite the camp, and prevent the passage of men, arms, or ammunition. These orders were carried out by the officer in charge, and the boat was kept either anchored opposite the camp or running up and down the river all that night and the next day till the afternoon, when she returned to Fort Brown, and Carvajal's force was reported on the march for Matamoros. The bont was again sent up the river to perform the same service during the night of the 19th. As the extent of her observation was necessarily very limited; nothing but the open violation of the law could be prevented. The position occupied by Gen. Avalos at this period was

critical one, and fraught with many difficulties. Having but a very small force of regular soldiers under his command, his chief dependence was upon the national guard of Matamoros. This body is composed of the citizens, and is similar to our militia. A vast majority of its members. if indeed not the whole, were known to be in favor of a evolution, having for its principal object the reduction of the high tariff and the removal of the prohibitions. These were avowed by Carvajal in his pronunciamiento as two of ready in circulation that the guard had opened communication with Carvajal with a view to proclaiming in his favor, and it now became a delicate point how to conduct affairs so as to retain the fidelity of this corps. General ultimo confirm the news of the second rout of Car-Avalos has shown himself equal to the emergency of the case; but great efforts on his part were unnecessary. Other and more powerful elements than he could bring to bear were at work; and no sooner was the actual composition of Carvajal's force fully known to them than these men in a body stood forth, declared their adherence to the Federal cause, and their willingness to aid the Federal tegrity of their soil. And nobly, most nobly, did they demonstrate their ability to do so.

The 20th of October, 1851, will long be remembered by

the inhabitants of Matamoros and its vicinity. The day was very windy, and the air was filled with heavy clouds of dust, sweeping along the earth so thick as almost to obstruct the vision. At 3 P. M. several guns fired in succession, mingled with the scattering rattle of small arms. the highest points in the fort and a moving mass of men could be indistinctly seen through the dim dusty atmo- not entirely settled, has been placed on a proper basis for sphere. The people on this side rushed in crowds to Free- arrangement by the next Congress. port, opposite Fort Paredes, where was revealed to them the whole truth in its most hideous form. The Mexicans witnessed their degradation; the Americans their dishonor. cans, has dissolved the injunction issued by the United In the fort itself was a disorderly crowd of Americans, predecessors. States against the property of John Kilty Smith and John whooping, yelling, and firing off their pieces like so many On the 11th instant a number of workmen belonging wild savages, while higher up the river and behind a brush to the carriage manufactory of Mr. Wilson, joined by lin, a broker at Washington, who himself is appointed an up a scattering fire of small arms against the subnerbs, there riages imported by Mr. Danton, and destroyed three of being no enemy in sight, and that position, about four hundred varils distant, being the nearest one where a force is said, killed. The chief of the police finally succeeded

was made on the ground that suit cannot be instituted in pretence, rang through the air, not unfrequently replied these vehicles are allowed to enter the country duty free. behalf of the United States except by its legal officers to from the American side of the river, and every thing and regularly appointed agents; and that the Solicitor of betokened that a great many of the men were under the 12th a revolt took place between the native population the Treasury had no authority to grant the agency pleaded influence of liquor. Oh, it was a humiliating sight to any and the authorities. The tumult was for a while very in this case. If the President, the Secretaries, or any of one who cherished even a remnant of regard for his counthe Departments, or any of the subordinate officers of those try or respect for her institutions in his heart. To see epartments, (says Judge Larue,) could, without autho- men whom he knew were his own countrymen, and who rity of law, delegate any of their powers to private citi- but recently had grossly violated the laws of his counzens, the whole theory of the Government would not only try, banded together, armed with the instruments of death be destroyed, but it would become a means of private op- and destruction, for the purpose of attacking the unoffending inhabitants of a neighboring republic, with which we were at peace, and, with their blind, fanatical. and narrowed views, to proclaim to these inhabitants that pletely overhauled and remodelled at the Brooklyn navy they should be free, could not but be humiliating to every one not perfectly devoid of every principle of humanity

The river being narrow, free communication was had between the parties on both sides; and Carvajal himself, greatest depth of water; and yet she ran twenty miles in forgetting for a time the part he had to play of a pure and exalted patriot, threw off the mask and addressed the good in a pempous and gaseonading style.

Capt. Phelps immediately ordered the steamer Corrette to get under way, and with a piece of artillery and some men, under charge of an officer and the Collector, Mr. Rhen, on board, to take her position at the ferry, to prevent the passage of armed men. In order that there might be an armed force on the spot at once, he also ordered up by land Licut, Cumming, with a small party of mounted men, with directions to report to Mr. Kingsbury, the Collector at Froeport; and shortly afterwards, having received a requisition from Mr. Kingsbury for troops, he disputched for their point by land a piece of artillery, under an officer, with instructions to allow no armed men to cross the river.

On the first alarm, Mr. Kingsbury, one of the few United States civil officers in the vicinity, had promptly repaired to Freeport, where he used all the means in his power to prevent the violation of the law; and, finding he could not do it peaceably, made a requisition on Captain

Phelps for a force. After he had done this, a man whom
be know came to the ferry with a gun, and stated his in-

tention to cross. Mr. K. spoke to him, persuaded him toleave his gun, and start over without it. This was seen from the other side, and a number of armed men got into a boat, and, pulling to this side, landed and told the man to get his gun and get into the boat, which he did. They also invited such other persons as wished to cross to do likewise, and then started over. Among those in it, a rmed to the teeth, was the Paymaster of Carvajal's forces, & man by the name of Hord, who has recently rendered himself notorious by addressing to the President of the United States an impertinent letter, replete with the grossest misrepresentations. Mr. K. protested, in the name of the United States, against the boat leaving the shore. Those in it, however, paid no attention to him, and had moved but a few paces from the bank when Lieut. Cumming made his appearance with his men, and Mr. Kingsbury called on him to stop the boat. He rode down to the water's edge. dismounted his men, and prepared to fire, calling upon: those in the boat several times to stop. The boat was stopped, but no attempt was made to bring it back; and at the same time that Lieut. Cumming and his men presented their pistols, several of those in the boat lowered. their guns and aimed at the party on shore. At this critical point, when it all turned upon a hair whether blood. should be spilt or the party brought back without it, Mr. Kingsbury said, "Don't fire, Lieutenant; let them go." The boat crossed over with its load of armed men; no blood was shed, but the law was violated. VERITAS.

THE WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE, AND DEFEAT OF

The "American Flag," a newspaper published at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, furnishes news from that quarter to the 10th ultimo, by which we learn that Carvajal and his band of insurgents have met with no better success in their demonstration against Cerralvo than they did at Matamoros. They have been compelled to raise the siege and retreat to the American side of the river. The "Flag" says that Gen. HARNEY has returned to Ringgold Barracks, and is determined to enforce our neutrality laws so far as may be in his power. The "Flag" is opposed to the revolutionary movement in Northern Mexico, of which it speaks in condemnatory terms, denouncing those engaged in it, advising all Americans to obey the laws of their country, and predicting for Carvajal a speedy over-throw. The following is the latest intelligence of the operations of the antagonist forces:

"The steamer Camanche arrived here late on Monday night, bringing accounts of the recent battle at Cerralvo between the forces of Carvajal and those of Gen. Jau-regui. It appears that Gen. Jauregui had 220 men and two pieces of artillery, while the force under Carvajal amounted to 350 men without cannon. Carvajal charged the guns of Jauregui, and succeeded in driving him from his position, capturing much of the ammunition, and many horses, saddles, wagons, and small arms belonging to Jauregui's camp; but from some unaccountable cause folder in securing the large guns. Jauregui took shelter in a large stone house near the edge of the town with his cannon. There he held them at bay for two days, using small stones instead of shot, with his large guns. At this juncture Carvajal received information of the near approach of a large detachment of Gen. Uraga's force, and he at once broke up and commenced a precipitate retreat. "We are informed that his forces became much scattered

in their stampede, but the most of them, with their leader, reached Guerrero, and immediately crossed over the Rio Grande, thus putting that river betwixt them and harm. They are thus driven out of Mexican territory, and have found a refuge on American soil.
"All accounts agree that the late battle at Cerralyo

was a very severe one; that Gen. Jauregui's men fought with as much determination and valor as could be expected from any people fighting for their homes and their country's honor. The little band under Carvajal charged country's honor. The little band under Carvajal charged the shotted guns of their opponents with the bravery and perseverance characteristic of veterans, and in a good cause would have deserved, as it most likely would have secured, success. But their victory will prove as dis-

astrous as a defeat could possibly be.
"We believe this abortive and ill-advised attempt at a revolution to be well-nigh ended. Unless large reinforcements are speedily received from Texas, nothing can help them. The last accounts from Capt. Ford were not encouraging to the hopes of the invading forces. He was about leaving San Antonio for Austin, to try what might be effected in that quarter. We are happy in receiving the assurance that Capt. Lewis will have nothing to do with the affair. As we can see nothing desirable to were avowed by Carvajal in his pronunciamiento as two of the objects which he wished to attain. Rumors were al- will proceed no further."

FROM MEXICO.

Accounts from the city of Mexico to the 20th vaial and his followers on the Rio Grande. Gen. Jauregui, in his report to his Government, states Carvajal's loss at a much higher figure than the accounts received by way of Brownsville.

It appears that an arrangement has been made with the English creditors of Mexico, by which for forces in repelling the invasion and maintaining the ininterest and five of amortization, and afterwards four per cent. interest and six amortization. The Spanish debt has been arranged in the same way.

On the 14th the Mexican Congress adjourned with the usual formalities. President Arista made a long speech, in which he expressed his gratification at having no new misfortunes to deplore, even though no important reforms were heard, and on looking in the direction of Fort Pa- had been consummated. The Republic, he stated, enredes, in the suburbs of Matamoros, flags waving upon joyed peace. The disturbances on the frontier had been in a great measure quelled. The finance question, though

The new Congress will assemble in a few days. The Trait d'Union thinks it will not accomplish much good, but advises it at least to avoid the fatal example of its

fence was stationed another party, which assiduously kept | many of the populace, made an attack on several new carthem. Several persons were wounded, and one or two, it in putting a stop to the tumult, and in arresting sundry In the mean time cheer after cheer, upon the slightest ringleaders. The pretext for this riot was the fact that

A letter from Ayuacam of the 16th states that on the serious. More than twenty persons were wounded and several killed.

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 9-4 P. M. I regret to announce the death of H. W. Book, a wellknown auctioneer of this city. He terminated his existance about half past twelve o'clock this afternoon, by shooting himself with a pistol. It seems that for some months past he has been laboring under a painful state of melancholy, though still attending to his business. Those best acquainted with his affairs think that his partial dementation was caused by pecuniary losses. The deceased has resided in Baltimore for some twenty-five or thirty years, probably more, and during his sojourn here has merited and secured the esteem of all who knew him. Our city remains quiet. Business is rather dull. The

sleighing is good, and many are indulging in it. We had a slight fall of snow to-day. The flour market is quiet. No sales. I quote Howard street and City Mills at \$4. Red wheat 82 a 89 cents; white 90 a 100; white and yellow corn 57 a 58; oats 30 a 37; rye 78 cents. The supply of both grain and flour

Tobacco very quiet; no sales of moment, and prices same as last week. The week's inspections are only thirty hogsheads of Maryland.

SAILING OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.-The "Liberia Packet" of the Maryland Colonization Society sailed from Bal-timore for Liberia on Saturday. She is to take out about one hundred and eighty emigrants, well supplied with every thing necessary to render their condition pleasant and presperous in their new home. Of this large num-ber of emigrants 40 are from Maryland, 10 from North Carolina, 30 from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and 100-from Georgia, which latter number will be taken on board